

# THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

To our already long and valuable list of premiums we now add the Review of Reviews. This magazine has an international circulation of 200,000 copies. It is under the management of William T. Stead, whose name is known wherever the fame of independent journalism has gone. Among the regular departments are "The Progress of the World," in which the story of each month is interestingly and intelligently discussed; "Current History in Caricature," in which the leading cartoons of all the humorous papers of the world are reproduced; "Record of Current Events," a monthly history of the civilized world, and "Leading Articles of the Month," which treat independently and forcibly of the history-making facts of the time. Supplementing these departments are character sketches, reviews of the magazines of the world, etc., numerous illustrations. The New York Independent says of the Review of Reviews that it "has made a wonderful success. It does something for every reader that was sadly wanted, and does it well. It has no equal for it has no rival. It is a complete digest of and guide to all the current magazine literature of the day." C. C. Bonney, president of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, says: "I regard the Review of Reviews as the most useful magazine which it has ever been my privilege to read. I say this quite deliberately, in view of the extent and variety of useful information which it brings to me from month to month." The Review of Reviews is published for \$2 a year. From January 1st next the price will be \$2.50. But we are able until January 1st, and no longer, to receive subscriptions for it and THE STANDARD together for \$4.00. We also offer a choice from the following list of premiums:

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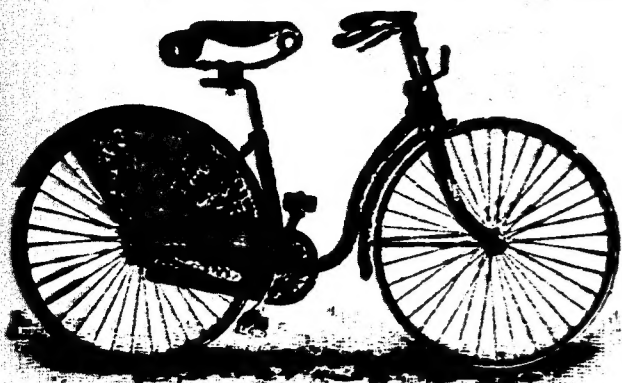
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WHEREAS, the co-partnership of CHARLES PRATT & CO. had business relations with foreign countries, and transacted business in this State for a period of three years or upwards, prior to the death of Charles Pratt, a member of said firm, on the fourth day of May, 1891; and

WHEREAS, Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt and Horace A. Pratt, members of said firm, desire to continue with their appointees the use of said co-partnership name of Charles Pratt & Co.;

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That Charles M. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 250 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; Frederic B. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 232 Clinton avenue, in said City of Brooklyn; Horace A. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 195 Prospect place, in said City of Brooklyn; and Mary H. Pratt, Charles M. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt, as trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of said Charles Pratt, the place of abode of said Mary H. Pratt being at Number 232 Clinton avenue in said City of Brooklyn, are the persons dealing under such name of Charles Pratt & Co., and that our principal place of business is at Number 25 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, October ninth, 1891.

CHARLES M. PRATT,  
 FREDERIC B. PRATT,  
 HORACE A. PRATT,  
 MARY H. PRATT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.

COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.  
 On this ninth day of October, 1891, before me personally appeared Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt, Horace A. Pratt, and Mary H. Pratt, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WM. H. ERWIN,  
 Notary Public,  
 Kings County  
 Certificate for Kings County  
 filed in New York County.

[Notary's Seal.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.

COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.  
 I, William J. Kaiser, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said County (said Court being a Court of Record) do hereby certify that Wm. H. Erwin, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment a Notary Public in the State of New York in and for the said County of Kings, dwelling in said County, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary and verily believe the signature to the said certificate is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County and Court this 15th day of October, 1891.

[Seal.]

WM. J. KAISER,  
 Clerk.

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 Still we feel that something sweet  
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 And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,  
 And we sigh for it in vain:  
 We hold it everywhere,  
 On the earth and in the air;  
 But it never comes again.

#### THE FIRST STREET CAR.

Harper's Weekly.

The first street railway chartered was the New York and Harlem, April 25, 1831. This is the road now popularly known in New York city as the "Fourth avenue." The first car was built and patented by the venerable John Stephenson, Esq., yet living, hale and hearty, at the age of 81.

This car was named the "John Mason," that gentleman being president of the Chemical Bank and also of the street railway company. Mr. Stephenson has in his possession the patent and the original drawing of this car. The patent was taken out in 1833, signed by Andrew Jackson, president; Edward Livingstone, secretary of state; Roger B. Taney, attorney-general; and John Campbell, treasurer. These are magic names, historically great in the political story of our country, and this document, attesting as it does a complete revolution in street transportation all over the world, is of itself a valuable and interesting relic.

The car in question was a transition from the existing styles of coachwork, being the union of three Quaker coaches suspended on four short leather "thorough-braces," which afforded an ease of comfort not since excelled. Its picture represents it as a cross between an omnibus, a rock-away and an English railway coach. It was divided on the inside into three compartments, each seating ten passengers; the roof held two seats, one at each end, with room for ten more persons.

### SPECIAL CARDS.

NOTE.—The publisher of The Standard has satisfactory evidence that the professional and business cards appearing in this column are those of men in good standing in their respective communities. None others are admitted.

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### HENRY GEORGE'S LECTURE

—ON—

## MOSES

Appeared in THE STANDARD of December 3, 1887, and has not been published in any other form.

We will send a copy of that issue of THE STANDARD in exchange for any of the following issues: January 26, May 18 and June 15, 1889; April 8 and July 8, 1891, or a copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

A limited number on hand.

**THE STANDARD.**  
**42 University Place,**  
**New York.**



# THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

No. 20.

**RADICAL LINES THE BEST.**—After time for reflection upon the results, the Ohio democrats must see the wisdom of not only dropping the coinage issue, and concentrating on the tariff questions, but of making the tariff fight a radical one. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, where Tom L. Johnson managed a free trade campaign, was carried for Campbell by one hundred and fifty majority, being a gain of nearly fifteen hundred over the democratic vote of a year ago; and the ordinary republican majority in the county was reduced by about the same number of votes. This proves, viewed even from the standpoint of expediency, that where fighting is forced along radical lines, protection loses its hold, and the beauties of free trade captivate men and carry elections.

**ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, BOOKKEEPER.**—Mr. Ingersoll's agnosticism evidently is not confined to spiritual concerns.

"Suppose," he says, "that we pay \$30 for a ton of steel rails made in the United States. Then we open the books and the account is: The United States, credit, by one ton of steel rails, \$30. The United States, credit by cash, for one ton of steel rails, \$30. That is to say, at the end of the transaction there is a ton of rails and \$30 all in the United States. Now, let us suppose that we could have obtained the ton of rails from England for \$25. Then how does it stand? The United States, credit, one ton of rails \$25; Great Britain, credit, \$25, for one ton of rails. So that at the end of the operation England has \$25 and we have got a ton of rails; but with the other operation we have got a ton of rails and \$30. It is all here. So I am for an American system, an American policy."

The United States neither makes, sells, nor buys steel rails. Nor does England. But individuals in both countries do these things. When individuals in one country buy steel rails from individuals in the other, they pay for them, not with money, but with commodities. Part of the pay may be gold or silver bullion, though not much; but none of it is money. Foreigners want our commodities; they refuse our money. If an American pays \$25 to an Englishman for a ton of steel rails he gets the rails for \$5 less in commodities than if he pays \$30 to an American; and the same amount of money is left in this country in the one case as in the other. When the trade is between Americans the buyer of steel rails receives a scarce commodity, for which, of course, the price is high, and pays with a redundant commodity, for which, of course, the price is low. He therefore gives much for little, and nobody benefits but the seller of the scarce commodity, while every one else suffers. When the trade is between an American and an Englishman, the American receives a commodity, which, though scarce here, is redundant in England, and pays with a commodity, which, though redundant here, is scarce there. This relative redundancy and scarcity enables him to buy rails for less, and to get more for the other commodity, than if he traded with a fellow countryman. Otherwise he would not go abroad either to buy or to sell.

**THE DISAPPOINTED AND DISGUSTED.**—Every now and again some amiable personage of more or less high degree, having stepped down to help the workman and been keenly disappointed to find that the workman fails to receive him with open arms, turns away, exclaiming: "Workingmen are ungrateful!" The ear fails to catch the sound of glad hosannas. The eye fails to see processions of grateful paupers trooping through the streets in honor of a Moses come again.

The heart grows faint. And the self-appointed savior returns to his place of more or less high degree, and thereafter basks in the sympathy of the friends from whom he separated when going upon what they even then assured him was a thankless mission. These episodes will be repeated over and over again while injustice lasts. But the fault, if fault there be, is not with the workman; it is with the missionary. And with him it is with his head, not with his heart. He yearns, but he does not see. He feels, but he does not think. Disappointment is inevitable, and disgust is sure to follow.

To the man who intelligently devotes himself to the establishment of justice, however, there is no disappointment, no turning back, no crimination. He knows what he wants to do, why it should be done, and how to do it. Every public event is significant to him; he sees development in facts that to other eyes are meaningless. The difference between such a man and a weary Moses, is like that between the trained nurse and the amiably officious but ignorant friend at beds of sickness. He has neither sought nor expected hosannas. They are only events if they come; events if, having come, their sound is silenced. Though sacrifice may be sometimes demanded, it is not always necessary, and he never poses as a martyr. He simply does his duty toward men; and in doing that he serves workmen in the only way in which, in the mass, they can be served.

**WORSE THAN ANARCHY.**—The action of the Chicago police in forcing their way into a quiet meeting, compelling the president to display an American flag, searching the place for red emblems even to the breaking into the room of a dying girl, and dragging off twenty-five men against whom no charge could be preferred except that on search pistols were found on two of them, is an outrage that in no essential differs from actions that Americans used to think of as peculiar to old world despotisms.

Whether those whose personal liberty was thus outraged were or were not anarchists has nothing to do with the matter. The right to security of person and property does not depend on opinion, and that the views of the anarchists are generally deemed erroneous and bad, instead of justifying any violation of their legal rights, only makes such violation more dangerous. For tyranny never comes from the attempt of authority to crush out what it deems rightful opinion, but from the attempt to crush out what it deems erroneous.

Some of the Chicago papers, notably the Herald, and some prominent citizens, notably ex-Mayor Harrison, have promptly denounced the action of the police; but in the press generally the sentiment that finds most expression is virtually that anarchists being bad and dangerous people, those charged with being anarchists have no rights that demand respect.

In Philadelphia, for instance, several suppressions of meetings that the police chose to deem anarchistic have taken place. In one of these some Polish Hebrews, said to be really engaged in a religious reform meeting, were arrested, and three single tax men, Messrs. Shoemaker, Stevens and Stevenson, hearing of it, came forward to furnish bail, and the Single Tax Society adopted resolutions asking that the mayor should investigate the action of the police and the dis-



strict-attorney bring the cases to a speedy trial. The Philadelphia Telegraph thereupon asks what the Henry George folks have to do with anarchists and crazy communists, and saying that "the single tax theorists have hitherto been regarded as respectable, law-abiding, order-loving people in no wise hostile to the peace of the community," declares that "if they give support to the rabid rascals that train under the anarchist flag, they will receive the reprobation of all right thinking citizens," and that "no one not degraded to the level of the jail or almshouse can offer sympathy or aid to such wretches."

The Telegraph cannot see that in endeavoring to secure their legal rights to men arbitrarily treated, the single tax men are in reality showing their respect for law and their love of order. For the essence of law and of order is impartiality, and the lover of justice is not he who would secure their rights to those with whom he agrees, but he who would, and with all the more care, secure their rights to those from whom he differs.

It is only by the recognition of this principle that the inviolability of law and the security of order can be maintained. The really dangerous classes to the republic are not the wild anarchists, but those who for the sake of suppressing anarchistic opinions would violate law and condone disorder. When the expression of opinion has the fullest liberty and it is only violence that is sternly repressed, erroneous opinions can be safely left to the common sense of the community. But when the attempt is made to suppress them, and that by the most dangerous of means, the violation of law on the part of administrators of the law, not merely does violence inevitably breed violence, but the sanction of liberty and of order are confused and destroyed.

**MILLS THE STATESMAN.**—The New York Sun gives to Roger Q. Mills this endorsement for the office of speaker of the present house of representatives:

Absolute free trade and an income tax is a programme which men can understand. There is no dodging, no compromise, no attempt at obfuscation on the part of the candidate for speaker who stands upon such a platform as this. He is either a great statesman or a hopeless crank. His place is either at the head of his party in congress or in a retreat for incurable lunatics.

As no one, not even the Sun, believes that Mr. Mills is a crank, hopeless or otherwise, the endorsement may be regarded as unqualified. A Sun endorsement is a solemn thing, but Mr. Mills is already so strong that he may be elected nevertheless.

**FOR A DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK CITY.**—The New York World says that the attempt to reorganize the county democracy of New York city and to unite with it the other discontented elements of the party outside of Tammany, suggests some reflections which all our halls, organizations, and leaders would do well to consider carefully, and which the state committee is bound to consider if it purposes to do its best for the democratic party. The "organizations" in New York, it says, are, in fact, political clubs. No one of them is the democratic party. All of them put together do not constitute the democratic party, for the reason that there are thousands of democrats who bear no allegiance to any of them. "These organizations," it continues, "exist mainly for the sake of controlling local politics and local clubs. They ought not to be recognized by the state committee, either singly or together, as the democratic party of the city of New York, and they ought not to have the appointment of any delegate to any state convention. This failure to accept this principle and the recognition only of Tammany cost the party 10,000 votes in New York city this fall."

On the ground of party expediency the World urges

that hereafter neither Tammany nor anti-Tammany representatives should constitute nominating conventions and campaign committees, but that they should be composed of "delegates chosen by the free vote of all the democrats in the district they represent."

Aside from consideration of any party or of party expediency the World is right. It puts its finger on an evil that would remain after the Australian ballot had been established, and which would leave in some degree the power of practically dictating candidates and of managing campaigns in the hands of political clubs, which are no less than close corporations. A fresh illustration of what their power is was furnished in the case of Judge Roger A. Pryor, just elected to the New York common pleas court bench. He was a democratic candidate and had the opposition only of a socialist candidate, who counted for nothing in the contest, and of a republican who counted for but little more. He was, therefore, under no legitimate expense for workers, pasters, or anything else; yet he was compelled to pay to the Tammany managers the sum of \$10,000. This was the price which a man of high character and qualifications, satisfactorily proven by his administration of the judicial office, had to give, not exactly to secure the friendship but to avoid the enmity of a ring. Had nominations been made as the World urges, by delegates chosen by free vote of all the democrats in the district they represent, Judge Pryor, unopposed as he was by any public sentiment, indeed, supported unanimously by democratic public sentiment, would have had little or nothing to pay.

Let the democratic party organize free primaries in New York, with only such regulations as are necessary to exclude those who are not democrats.

**DRIFTING TO THE CITIES.**—Some of the English papers manifest great concern at the drift of the young men and women of rural England toward the great cities. Commenting on this our own Evening Post explains that this drift threatens not only agriculture but also the hoary social system in which the laborer is expected to be a contented adjunct of the farm, studying the catechism piously and attending church regularly, abjectly dependent upon the squire, and patiently obediently to the parson, in age or sickness receiving with gratitude fuel and blankets and homilies on resignation from the benevolent ladies of "the great house," and at the last dying in the workhouse with the consolations of religion. All this, says the Post, has been greatly changed. Improvements have opened up the world to Hodge's astonished gaze, and "he goes off to the great towns or emigrates, and if he remains, is so saucy and independent, and so ungrateful for the coal, the blankets, and the workhouse that he is practically unmanageable." Conditions like these are not wholly dissimilar to conditions of which we hear much in the United States. Here, too, it is complained that labor drifts away from the farms and stays away. Munificent wages and steady work are offered—so at least the newspapers say; but the stubborn and impudent laboring man persists in tramping, idling, and starving in the great cities where he is not wanted, when he might live comfortably, with all the privileges of society in life and the consolations of religion at death if he would but go upon a farm. This matter, as an American question, was most interestingly and ably discussed by David L. Thompson in last week's STANDARD.

A peculiar and significant fact about these conditions in England is that it is the laborer and not the squire who drifts toward the cities. This is suggestive of a possibility that the uncomfortableness of country life



neither causes nor promotes the exodus, but that a servile relationship does. And though in form this relationship has no existence in the United States, in substance it may have, and here as well as there the true cause may be that as the world opens "to Hodge's astonished gaze," he sees in "a crust of bread and liberty," something better than life on a farm, with a rack-rented tenant-farmer for master, a squire for overlord, and a parson to reconcile him to injustice and dependence here as the price for joy hereafter.

#### ANNA JOHNSON POST.

Anna Johnson Post, wife of Louis F. Post, born at Hackettstown, N. J., November 16, 1848, died in the city of New York, November 14, 1891.

Mrs. Post, descended on her mother's side from Quakers who came over with Penn. and settled in West Jersey, was a daughter of the late George W. Johnson, of Hackettstown. She married, July 6, 1871, and after a year spent by the young couple in the south, they settled in New York city, where they have since lived. In the winter of 1887-8 she contracted a severe cold, which finally developed consumptive symptoms. From this, however, she appeared to recover during the next year, a summer spent in Merriewold seeming to much build her up. But these symptoms returned again in 1890 and grew gradually worse. There seemed, however, to be no immediate likelihood of a fatal result until last Saturday morning, when she grew perceptibly weaker, and at last passed quietly and peacefully away at 5 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Post leaves one son, aged 18, her only child. Her body was removed to her mother's home in Hackettstown on Monday, where the funeral will take place Thursday at 2 P. M. A number of friends from New York will take the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train, leaving Christopher street ferry at 9:35 A. M., and Barclay street ferry at 9:30, returning the same afternoon or evening.

In the death of Mrs. Post the single tax movement loses another clear mind and strong heart. A most womanly woman, loving, true and helpful in all the personal relations of life, she was also a woman of strong character and clear intelligence, and no one among us saw better the truths on which our faith is based or more ardently hoped and more loyally strove for its triumph. Patient and cheerful even during the years in which a lingering disease was slowly sapping her physical strength, she retained to the very last her love for the good cause and her interest in its progress.

HENRY GEORGE.

#### RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The railway problem is one which is more and more coming to the front, and some adjustment on a different basis from the present seems inevitable. With this, as with other economic questions, single taxers have been the first to outline the safe policy which leaves to private enterprise its legitimate field, calling upon the state to do only that part which private enterprise cannot undertake without assuming governmental powers.

Some objections to this plan of the government owning and holding the railways as public highways have been raised by E. J. Shriver, but I think his points are not well taken.

Mr. Shriver claims it to be a fact in railroad business that it is "absolutely necessary to do certain parts of the business at a loss in order to do them at all." Then why do them? The essential principles of railway transportation and of trade are the same. An article is more valuable to another than to its present owner, hence a trade is made. An article is produced in A, at a cost enough less than its value in B, to pay cost of transportation between the two points, and the shipment is made. But if the increase in value by the movement will not cover cost of transportation, that is unmistakable evidence that B can be supplied to better advantage from other sources, and that the producer at A should seek some more accessible market. The idea that other business should be taxed by paying more than its legitimate share of cost of transportation to make the first movement possible, is the same pernicious principle of protection ("obstruction") which is embodied in McKinleyism.

The only commodities which are ever likely to not pay cost of transportation are those of small value in proportion to bulk or weight, but which are always handled in large quantities, as iron, coal, coke, ore, stone, sand, gravel, etc., etc. With free railways (road-bed and rails), the producers could easily become carriers also, and transport their own freight at the minimum of cost; they already own the cars in many cases. If, then, they could not profitably move their products, they would be beggars, indeed, to ask any one else to contribute to make the movement possible.

In fact, this is a strong point against the state operating the rail-

ways. It would be difficult to avoid the tendency toward generalization; the consideration of the cost of transportation as a whole rather than as applied to particular cases. But with free railways, or subject to uniform tolls, and free competition in the carrying business, every tub would stand on its own bottom, and "equal opportunities for all, special privileges for none," would be the rule.

The other point raised by Mr. Shriver regarding the suburban passenger traffic of cities, I hold to be no part of the railway problem. It is a municipal question solely. Take the elevator in one of our high buildings, and if the conductor should say, "fare, please," you would think him crazy. So the time will come when the bell-punch, register, tickets, etc., of the present street car system will be as much curiosities as are now the armor and accoutrements of the knights whom Cervantes laughed out of Christendom.

Take one of these tall office buildings for example. It is a miniature city. Every floor above the second is a suburb, and each more distant from the business centre. Yet, with good elevators, rents increase from floor to floor above the fourth or fifth, because of better light and air, with less noise and dust from the street. The elevators, while free to the users, are paid for by the tenants in increased rents.

Apply this to municipal transportation. Furnish street cars, electric and elevated railways, rapid transit in its best forms, and free as is now the sidewalk to pedestrians, letting the expense be met by taxation of land values, and you will have the ideal system in equity as well as utility. Bear in mind that the present development of cities is abnormal; like a lofty building with half its floors dismantled and unfit for use. Under the single tax over crowding near centres would disappear and vacant spaces would fill up until the development of a city and its suburbs would be continuous. This would create values and produce revenues which would supply the means of furnishing, while creating the necessity for, as perfect a system of transit as elevators furnish in the modern office building.

A. C. FONDA.

#### DISTINGUISHING THE HALF TRUTH.

Captain Codman's article on "The Distribution of Wealth" in THE STANDARD of October 7th, is very interesting; but the gentleman falls into a widely prevalent economic error in supposing that "the wealth of individuals is derived from the community." Like many other popular ideas, it is partly true and partly false, and those who would base a system of taxation upon it without distinguishing the true from the false, are trying to ride two horses going opposite ways. They cannot do it. It is like trying to serve two masters; they must abandon one or the other.

Individual wealth is derived from one or the other of two general sources, viz.: Individual industry, for one, and monopoly, principally the monopoly of valuable land, for another. The wealth acquired by industry is not only not derived from the community, but, in fact, its acquisition enriches the community at the same time that it does the individual, for no man can carry on any useful industry without benefiting others as well as himself. Wealth drawn from the ownership of any monopoly, however, is derived wholly from the community, because such wealth is not produced by the owner of the monopoly, but simply transferred to him from the producers, while wealth acquired by industry is so much produced where none existed before.

Is it not plain, therefore, that the income derived from monopoly should be the only one taxed, while production, which benefits others as well as the producer, should not be taxed nor discouraged?

Now as to its effect upon the distribution of wealth: The sole cause of the inequitable distribution of wealth is the monopoly of opportunities for producing, and if this monopoly is destroyed by a tax upon the income derivable from it, must not its effects soon cease.

If it were true that all wealth was derived from the community, then our present system of taxing both real and personal property would be perfect and just. Unfortunately, however, it is and has been the practice to tax lightly the income drawn from the community and heavily that produced by individual effort; and an indiscriminate income tax would be little, if any better, for it is only another form of the same thing. An income tax would be all right if it was only levied on the income derivable from monopoly, leaving production entirely untaxed, and this is precisely what the single tax is.

N. G. LESLIE.

#### GOOD DEMOCRACY.

The platform of the democratic party of Mesa county, Colorado, in the late campaign, made this flat-footed demand for the single tax:

That our national, state and municipal tax laws be so simplified and adjusted as to prevent indirect and class taxation and to exempt commerce, farming, manufacturing, mining and other industries and the products thereof from all taxation, so that all public revenue may be raised by one simple, uniform tax upon land according to its value, and irrespective of improvements thereon; to the end that all may enjoy a just and wise tax system and equal opportunities to earn a living and enjoy life.



## SINGLE TAX TRIUMPH IN NEW ZEALAND.

The tax on land values irrespective of improvements, has been adopted in New Zealand. It is not the single tax, for it taxes incomes as well as land values, and subjects improvement values in excess of £3,000 to taxation. But it provides, as definitely as a perfect single tax law could, for the single tax on land values as to all land whose improvements do not exceed £3,000 in value. Nothing now remains but to increase this exemption, either gradually or at once, until all improvements are exempt, and to abolish the income tax. With these simple changes the New Zealand system of taxation will be strictly in accordance with the single tax idea. The thin end of the wedge has been inserted, and driven half way home.

New Zealand comprises a group of islands, lying 1,200 miles east of the Australian continent. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and at the broadest part 200 miles across, and the area is estimated at 104,471 square miles. In 1887, of a total acreage of 66,861,440, there had been alienated 19,378,511 acres. Exclusive of aborigines, the Maoris, the population increased from 59,413, in 1858, to 578,482, in 1896. The legislative power is vested in a governor and a general assembly, consisting of two chambers—the legislative council and the house of representatives. The proportion of representation in the house of representatives was, in 1888, one European member to every 6,675 persons, excluding natives, and one Maori member to every 10,492 natives; the proportion of voters to population being, in 1887, one to every 3.4. Members of the legislative council are named by the crown for life; they are the only obstruction to progressive legislation. The liberal party is the most advanced political party in the world.

In 1886, the size of land holdings held by the largest number of people ranged from 100 to 200 acres, 5,926 people holding, in the aggregate, both freehold and leasehold, only 904,350 acres. In striking comparison with this showing, it appeared that double that amount of land, 1,825,957 acres, was held by only 26 holders, while 611,460 acres were held by only four people. The largest holdings aggregated 3,050,500, the number of holders being 106.

The value of land holdings now held by the largest number of people is under £100 for each holding, 20,752 owners owning only £843,561 worth of land. The value held by the smallest number of people is £200,000 and over, 11 owners holding £4,835,862. The most valuable holdings, in the aggregate, range from £20,000 to £50,000 each, and amount to £9,535,543 worth of land, owned by 338 people. The aggregate land value of the colony is £84,308,230 and the number of owners 84,547, of whom nearly one-fourth (20,752) own about one hundredth (£843,561) of all the land value; and one-seventh-thousandth (11) own more than one-fiftieth.

The condition exhibited by these figures has made the land question a prominent one, and Sir George Gray, the most influential man in the colony, has been openly committed to the single tax for more than ten years.

At the present session of the general assembly the Hon. J. Ballance, the liberal leader and prime minister, introduced a bill for land and income assessment. This bill, which has now become a law, provides that "taxation shall be levied at stated rates in the pound sterling, in accordance with an annual act to be passed for that purpose, upon all land situated in New Zealand and on every mortgage of land," and upon "all income derived or received in New Zealand from business employment or emolument." The term "land" is so defined by the bill as to mean and include "all lands, tenements, buildings and hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal," and also "all chattel interests in land"—in other words, real estate. Certain specific exemptions of land devoted to public or semi-public uses are made, and up to this point there is no single tax men nothing particularly gratifying in the law.

But the law does not stop here. In directing the mode of taxing real estate, it provides: "Every person and company, being the owner of land, shall be liable to tax in accordance with this act, and such tax shall be assessed and levied upon the actual value of such land; but the value of improvements upon all land owned by any person or company up to three thousand pounds, shall be deducted from such assessed value, and any mortgage then due or owing upon such land, shall also be deducted from such value." And to make the meaning of this clear, "actual value" is defined as meaning "the capital value which the fee simple of land with all improvements (if any) could be purchased for cash;" and "improvements" as including "houses and buildings, fencing, planting, draining of land, clearing from timber, scrub or fern, laying down in grass or pasture, and any other improvements whatsoever, the benefit of which is unexhausted at the time of valuation."

This general land tax is supplemented with a graduated land tax, by which land ranging in value from £5,000 to £210,000 and upwards, is to be taxed at an additional rate varying from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on land worth from £5,000 to £10,000, to one penny and six-eighths in the pound on land worth £210,000 and upwards. And if the owner is a non-resident, or absent from the colony for three years, the graduated tax is to be increased by 20 per centum. In assessing the graduated tax, all improvements are exempt; and, therefore, this feature of the bill is in every sense, except the varying rate, a single tax feature.

That the significance of this measure is fully appreciated by the leaders of the party is apparent from a speech made at Wanganui by the premier, on the 7th of October, as reported by the local press: "He said that the government had made an enormous concession to bona fide farmers in taking off the taxation on improvements below £3,000, while on the other hand people who had more than £3,000 of improvements were well able to pay their share of taxation. He believed that much of the outcry against the taxation arose from the fact that New Zealand was the first country in the world to put on the graduated taxation but it was a departure which he considered right and proper. With regard to the Economist's statement that the tax had the effect of preventing large capitalists buying land in New Zealand, he said that if that was an effect of

the tax it would be a good effect. He did not want to see the land of New Zealand monopolized by large capitalists and companies out of New Zealand. He wanted to see it in the hands of resident occupiers under conditions which would prevent the accumulation of large estates. Another effect of the tax, he believed, was that some owners of already existing large estates had made up their minds to break up those estates. If that were so, then this tax, which was not put on primarily for the purpose of bursting up, would have the beneficial effect of causing a subdivision of the large estates. If the tax was imposed on the broad grounds of justice—that the men and companies who held these estates did not contribute their fair proportion to the revenues of the colony—then he had no doubt that the secondary result would be practically the recolonization and densely populating large areas which were now only carrying sheep; for the owners of the properties must either highly improve their properties in order to make them remunerative, or sell them. The cry that the taxation imposed by the government would injure the colony and drive capital from it he regarded as mere moonshine. It could not drive away the big estates. The land would remain, but there would be more people upon the land, and that would be a good thing for the country. The crown lands remaining, which could be settled upon were limited in quantity, and if New Zealand was to become a prosperous and a great country there must be close settlement. For the first time the government of the colony, supported by the great liberal party, had been enabled to put into operation a policy in the interests of the people in respect of the land. Hence these tears."

## SINGLE TAX METHODS IN CANADA.

The people of New Westminster, British Columbia, propose to levy not less than half the cost of widening a street upon the owners of the property benefited, and the Westminster Ledger says of it:

It is eminently desirable to widen the street, and also just to levy part of the cost on adjoining property owners, whose land will be considerably increased in value by improvement of frontage, lighting, and access.

## BEFORE AND AFTER.

Before the election, the New York Tribune announced one of the two vital issues in New York as national, namely, "Whether the protective policy promotes the welfare of the people and should be upheld." But after the election, when in the country districts, where the only fighting on tariff lines had been carried on, it appeared that the republicans were badly beaten, the Tribune declared: "In this state, as in Massachusetts and Iowa, local issues were kept before the voter's mind. This is especially true as to New York, and if the result is a notable democratic victory, it is still a valueless one so far as the election next year is concerned." The Tribune's motto should be, "Heads I win, tails you lose."

## WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AT LEXINGTON.

On the 15th, at the Massachusetts house in historic Lexington, under the auspices of the Lexington tariff reform club, the re-election of Governor Russell was celebrated, and Congressman Sherman Hoar was the honored guest. A. S. Parsons, president of the club, in explaining the great overturn in politics, said: "It is the tariff in the first place, and in the next place the growing opposition of the people to monopolies and to government for the benefit of the few to the injury and suffering of the many." Congressman Sherman Hoar announced that he had come not only to help celebrate the victory of Governor Russell, but also to ask help in making these victories more frequent in Massachusetts. "I want you," he said, "to back me up in my work, so that Massachusetts shall become more democratic than she is now become. But I don't want her to become more democratic unless democracy stands for those things in which I believe."

These are types of the men who, inspired by that love of freedom that moved their fathers in the anti-slavery struggle, are leaving the republican for the democratic party, in these days when in the great issue of human rights the parties are changing places. Last, but not least, comes William Lloyd Garrison, who at this celebration spoke as follows:

The stream of tendency, to use a metaphysical phrase, has set so unmistakably toward our reform in the late elections, that its recognition by such clubs as this is most fitting and appropriate. The progress of the cause is registered in the protection papers with unexpected fidelity, and yesterday's Advertiser was calculated to make the faithful grieve.

After the stress and storm of the canvass, the editor's vigilance has lapsed, and the special correspondent from Lynn is permitted to print the heresy we have been so much abused for holding. He has been among the shoe manufacturers, and says that a tariff on hides would drive considerable tanning business to Canada and reduce the importation of hides; that "of course the tariff would increase the cost of leather, both rough and manufactured," and that "the cheaper goods would be most affected," cruelly adding that "naturally the laboring classes would have to stand it."

It is to urge this view of the case that we have sent Sherman Hoar to congress. I know the criticism of those whose attachment to the old party of freedom blinds them to its altered aims and morals, as well as to the regenerating transformation which its ancient antagonist is undergoing so wonderfully.

In Lowell's never too oft-quoted words, "new occasions teach new duties," and it is worse than useless to "attempt the future's portal with



the past's blood-rusted key." The freedom that we seek is but the sequence of that our fathers achieved.

When we stand for untrammelled trade, it is not simply economic wisdom, but the logical affirmation of a freeman's right to the ownership and disposition of his earnings. This justice the nation denies. Its laws imperil the security of property, interfere with the equitable distribution of wealth, and produce congested fortunes at the expense of impoverished millions.

Perhaps few of us who are active in driving in this wedge of tariff reform appreciate the far-reaching and uplifting movements that are to follow its entrance. To my mind it opens the most encouraging vista mankind has yet been privileged to behold. Wider than race or country, it embraces humanity the world over.

The lesson of the campaign is the safety of trusting to the intelligence of the people. Earnestness and candor have won in the contest with tradition and insincerity. The laurels of the debate rest with the young republicans who to-day guide the democratic party of Massachusetts. Though forsaking the name of "republican," they have kept the true faith and are fighting the old fight. They have not conjured in the name of party, but have won in an appeal to reason and conscience.

Eloquence refuses to flow from unworthy lips. It failed Mr. Lodge in his forced eulogy of Massachusetts, for the mother state demands of her sons nobility, not rhetoric.

"One hundred and twenty thousand men may be counted on to vote the straight democratic ticket," said an active political worker, just before election, "even though Gorman or David B. Hill be nominated for president. One hundred and forty thousand republicans are sure to vote the party ticket even if Clarkson or Matthew Quay should be the regular candidate. Upon these men argument is wasted. It is the thinking, independent voters outside both parties who will determine the result, and to whom alone our appeals are directed." The event attested the shrewdness of the prophecy.

We are here to give thanks for this independent response, assured that when our representative, in whose honor we assemble, shall be confronted with the temptations which ever beset law-makers, he will remember his real electors, who are not distinguishable by party labels.

In him and in his coadjutors their confidence is placed, and with such leadership they doubt not that Massachusetts will resume her rightful position in the column of great states.

#### WAR—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

At the International peace congress, in Rome, the principal speech on the 12th inst. was by Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, of New York, the leader of the American delegation. Her subject was "The Real Cause and the Real Cure of War," and she was listened to by the entire congress and by crowded galleries. The Herald's cable accounts report her as denouncing private ownership of land as the primary cause of war, and as bringing out great applause when, pointing toward the untilled fields in the Roman suburbs, and the great tracts of unused land almost in sight of the hall of the congress, she declared that it was such monopoly as that that had wrecked the civilization and glory of ancient Rome, and was causing the present famine in Italy. She closed with an eloquent tribute to the work of Henry George, and prophesied that, not until the single tax came to equalize taxation, would there be such a thing as universal peace.

Her speech was received first with surprise and consternation, but at its close she was enthusiastically cheered, and showered with congratulations by all the delegates present.

Mrs. Ormsby has been the recipient of many attentions during her stay here, and has spent some time looking into the social conditions in Rome and its environs. She will, at the end of the congress, leave for Paris, where she will make an address in the interest of the Peace society of that city on "The Curse of Standing Armies."

#### PUBLIC SERVICE A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

Some time ago, pursuant to an act of congress, the president appointed a commission to investigate the condition of the streets and subways of Washington. This commission has now reported, and according to Bradstreet's the central idea of the report is that:

The municipality should own its streets in every sense of the term. It should, in the first place, according to the report, own the street car lines that traverse its streets. As an illustration of the advantages of municipal ownership of street car lines the case of Paris is mentioned. The municipality of Paris owns all the street car lines and every ten years leases the system out to the highest responsible bidder. As a result, according to the report, the city receives an annual rental of 5,000,000 francs; street car travel is cheaper in Paris than in any other city in the world; transit is more rapid; and the service to the public is better in every way.

Next comes the question of the ownership of gas works. These also, the report says, should be owned by the municipality. In support of this recommendation the experience of Philadelphia is cited, the reports of the directors for years past being quoted to show the complete success of the plan. The general conclusion here is that, in spite of the scandals which have at one time or another attached to the gas works in that city, the people of the city have been better served than would have been the case under private ownership.

To illustrate the advantages of municipal ownership of water works, the case of Baltimore is cited. Under this head the report concludes that with municipal ownership the supply of water is far more generous and of superior quality at a much smaller expense, and that the city's own supply

for sanitary and fire extinguishing purposes is out of all proportion to what it is in cities where private corporations control the business.

Like conclusions are expressed by the report as regards the ownership of electric lighting and other works affected with a public interest. An additional argument in favor of public ownership is advanced in the conclusion that the granting of franchises to private companies for the operation of these works is one of the most fruitful sources of corruption in state and municipal legislative bodies. The fact is familiar to all that such franchises are rarely granted without the expenditure of large sums of money by those seeking the franchises. While the report, however, declares in favor of public ownership of the works referred to, it does not advocate the operation of the works by the municipalities. What it does recommend as offering the best prospects from the standpoint of combined economy and efficiency, is the renting of the works to the highest responsible bidder.

#### TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT VOTING.

Daniel S. Remsen has devised a scheme intended to promote independent voting. It does not supersede ballot reform, which he approves, but supplements it. He would allow the citizen to vote for two candidates for the same office, distinguishing them by the numerals 1 and 2, to indicate first and second choice. When the votes were counted, if the first choice candidate was neither first nor second in the poll, the votes for him would be counted for the second choice candidate. Thus: Suppose the republican, the democratic and the people's party were in the field. A voter might support the people's party, but as between the democratic and the republican party he might prefer the former. He would then name the people's party as first choice and the democratic party as second; and if the people's party proved to be third in the race, that vote would be counted for the democrats. This plan would secure an election by majorities only, and independent voters could manifest their sentiments without prejudice to that one of the leading parties which as between the two they might prefer. The plan appears to be a good one, and as soon as ballot reform is secured it should be favorably considered.

#### WANTED—AN EXPLANATION.

A correspondent of the Evening Post is patiently awaiting an answer from some protectionist authority to the question embodied in this letter:

The Standard Oil Company will collect from the United States Government from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892, about three million dollars, being 99 per cent. rebate duty on one million two hundred thousand boxes or more of tin plates they use annually in packing their oil for export. If the tin-plate duty isn't a tax, and if, as Mr. McKinley tells us, the duty comes out of the foreigner's pocket, and not out of the pockets of the American consumer, how can you explain the above. To paraphrase Carlyle, are we a nation of sixty millions of people, "mostly fools?"

#### GOOD CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE.

Ladies of Flushing, L. I., have perfected an organization called "The Good Citizenship League," which might be imitated to advantage in all the towns of the country. Its object is the study and discussion of important literary, scientific, economic and artistic questions. One of the committees, of which Mrs. E. P. Sanders is president, has the subject of "Social Economy" in charge, and on November 10 this committee introduced Professor George Gunton to address the society. He was greeted by a large audience, and after the lecture he was closely questioned by A. M. Molina, of Flushing, and James MacGregor, of Jersey City.

#### PUBLIC OPINION IN MINNESOTA.

In a private letter, C. J. Buell of Minneapolis tells of a bright outlook in his state. He describes the people as thinking, and on national questions says that the—

Sentiment is very strong and growing stronger every day in favor of free trade and direct taxation. Cleveland is the only presidential possibility considered, while every one favors Mills as speaker. The Farmers' alliance is strong and they are largely for Cleveland and all for free trade.

The free sugar clause of the McKinley bill is helping the free traders immensely. "Free sugar is a good thing. Let us have more things free of tax." This is their argument. You hear it everywhere.

The single tax idea is spreading, especially in connection with the consideration of state and local taxes. Exemption of improvements is very popular among the farmers, and it is along this line that they are coming to the single tax. The personal property tax is generally regarded as a nuisance, but only in the cities have the people got hold of the remedy. The farmers are still of the opinion that the taxation of personal property will get at the rich, and make them pay their just share. They are getting over this idea somewhat, however.

#### THE SUN SEES ANOTHER CAT.

If the Sun thinks it will hurt either Roger Q. Mills or Grover Cleveland with such propositions as the following, which it published on the 16th inst., it counts without adequate knowledge of public sentiment. In the event of Mills's election to the speakership the Sun proposes that a democratic candidate for president be selected by having "the Democratic national committee put in a hat the names of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Mills, Frank Hurd, Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, and Henry George, and draw out whatever name the lots favor."

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 30c.



## IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

The Holy Father, having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of everyone in the church to accept it unquestioningly. \* \* \* It is just like a well-established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures.—*Archbishop Corrigan.*

In asking whether Roman Catholicism is a menace, we do not imply that it is. We want to know from Catholics whether they feel bound, as members of that church, to vote at elections and to administer office in this country in accordance with their own opinions as to voting and in obedience to our laws as to official conduct, or in unquestioning obedience to a foreign potentate—the Pope of Rome. If the former, Roman Catholicism is not a menace to our institutions. But if the latter, it is: for then we are in danger of being governed, not by a consensus of public opinion, but by a non-resident ruler.

We are led to ask this question because Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, is authoritatively reported as having recently made the following menacing utterance:

When asked by the Herald reporter for his reasons for exacting the above letter from Father Ducey, the archbishop explained: "The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the church to accept it unquestioningly. "Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as 'A' and to some one else as 'B,' and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: 'There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the Holy See. He has said it that for us.' Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church."

If Archbishop Corrigan correctly states the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, it only remains for the people at large to know and appreciate the import of his utterance, to make it impossible for that church to exist in the United States. The principal evidence that he does correctly state it, however, is his own declaration, and the silence of church dignitaries beyond his jurisdiction. Silence within his jurisdiction implies nothing but fear of an arbitrary exercise of his ecclesiastical powers.

Edward Osgood Brown, of Chicago, whose fidelity to the Catholic church none who know him can doubt, positively asserts that "no well instructed Catholic supposes the encyclical to be such an utterance of the Holy See as is held by Catholic doctrine to be infallible." All such Catholics, he says, have taken it "for what it is—a sermon from 'the highest pulpit in Christendom.'"

Which is right? The intelligent Catholic layman and public-spirited American citizen—Edward Osgood Brown, or Archbishop Corrigan? Upon the answer to this hinges the answer to our question.

The Right. Rev. Mgr. O'Breyn, one of the Pope's chamberlains, now in attendance at the golden jubilee of Archbishop Kendrick, in St. Louis, does not seem to agree with Mr. Brown. When told by a reporter that Archbishop Corrigan had declared that "the Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the church to accept it unquestioningly," the chamberlain responded:

"Archbishop Corrigan is perfectly correct. The decision of the Holy Father must be unquestioningly accepted by every one who looks up to him as a teacher. The question of private property in land is not a new one. It has been the universal practice of mankind from the beginning, and what the Pope did was simply to announce a fact and give the reason for its existence. It was not done lightly, but only after the most profound study and consultation with the members of the sacred college. Now, if people were still to look upon the question as either right or wrong after he has rendered his decision, what is the use of having a judge?"

"But," pursued the reporter, "has one as a Catholic no right to believe that private property," meaning, of course, private property in land, "is an injustice?"

"Certainly not," the chamberlain replied, "when the Holy Father has decided the contrary."

We must not, however, regard the statement of Mgr. O'Breyn as conclusive. He is a foreigner, entirely unacquainted with our political institutions, and an ecclesiastical courtier interested as much in promoting the temporal as the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope; with him the wish may well be regarded as father to the doctrine. Mr. Brown is much more likely to judge without bias in favor of papal authority in politics, and is, therefore, likely to be more trustworthy in a matter of this kind than the Pope's chamberlain. But, if American priests and laymen in the Catholic Church remain silent in the face of such declarations as Archbishop Corrigan's and Mgr. O'Breyn's, it will be difficult to perpetuate the prevailing opinion among non-Catholic Americans that Roman Catholicism is not endeavoring to undermine political liberty in this country.

## OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

### NOT AT ALL EXTRAORDINARY.

The London Weekly Times and Echo tells of what it calls an extraordinary case. But to the observant and thoughtful the case is superlatively ordinary. At the Newcastle-on-Tyne police court John Bell, laborer, was charged with having broken into a shop and stolen clothing of the value of £5. During the trial the prisoner's wife complained that her rent had been raised. Police Superintendent Moss said that since the passing of the free education bill, rents had been increased. In reply to Alderman Hamond, prisoner's wife said their children went to a board school. Alderman Hamond: "And the landlord charges you the fee you used to pay for the children's education? Very nice, indeed." Superintendent Moss: "It is

going on over the whole district." Alderman Hamond: "It is most extraordinary. If the landlords had paid the school fees, I could have understood it. It is most iniquitous; and this is legislation! It is grandmotherly legislation."

The tendency of public benefits to increase rents, as shown in this case, is present in connection with all cases of public improvements, whether parks, railroads, schools, or what not.

### ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM ON LONG ISLAND.

Union college, of Schenectady, owns land in Long Island city valued at \$2,000,000, or about one-tenth the valuation of the entire city. The government of Long Island city has been so extravagant that taxes are enormously high, and the college is forced to sell. If taxes were confined to land values, it is easy to see that this would result in a net gain to the inhabitants, notwithstanding the extravagant public expenditures; for no one could afford to buy, except to improve. But as the taxes fall upon improvements as well as land, the extermination of this great corporate landlord is offset by the taxation menace to improvers.

### SINGLE TAX IN QUEENSLAND.

The Queensland act of parliament of 1891 requires all local authorities to raise part of their annual revenues from the land values within their several districts. Borough authorities are required to levy a rate of not less than a half-penny nor more than 3d. in the pound; and county authorities at the rate of not less than a half-penny nor more than 2½d. in the pound. Over and above these regular rates, however, special rates may be levied on land values for the purpose of constructing and maintaining water works; and for public improvements which benefit only parts of a borough or county, the cost may be defrayed by a still further tax on land values. In determining land values the fair market value of the land apart from improvements, and whether used, leased, or held idle by the owner, is to be taken. As ten years purchase is about the average for Queensland land, 2½ is about 25d. in the pound of annual value, or about ten per cent.

Queensland was formerly part of New South Wales, Australia. It is governed by a governor appointed by the crown, and two houses of parliament; a legislative council, consisting of 39 members, nominated by the crown for life, and a legislative assembly of 72 members, elected by ballot from 60 districts. In 1889 there were 73,957 registered voters, each of whom was required to own a freehold worth £100, or a leasehold of £10 annual rent. The colony comprises the whole northeastern portion of Australia, including the adjacent islands. In 1890 the population was 406,658.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### PIONEER LAND OWNERS.

Amand Struve, of Shovel Mount, Burnet county, Tex., though an absolute free trader, does not see the justice of the single tax. He illustrates his objection with the story of his own experience as a landowner. Mr. Struve has worked for many years, together with his wife, and with his children since they were old enough to work, to acquire a tract of 2,300 acres; and he is still in debt for part of the purchase-money, and paying interest upon it. He lived upon this land when the lives of his family were in danger from savage Indians; and he has undergone, along with his neighbors, all sorts of privations and hardships to change a wilderness into a comparatively well-settled country. "Now," he asks, "would it be right to pass laws that would destroy the value of this land, for which I have paid money honestly earned, and in which I have expended the labor of a life time?"

When Mr. Struve bought this land it had no real value. It was a wilderness. But owing to the monopoly of land generally, the owner of this particular tract was able to exact from him a price for the privilege of using it. Had the single tax been in force at that time, Mr. Struve could have taken up this land, or perhaps better land, without paying any purchase price; for it would not then have been profitable to hold land out of use, and no owner would have barred Mr. Struve from access to this. If the single tax were put in force now, it would not bring back that purchase-money; but it would enable Mr. Struve's children and all others without purchase price to do better than Mr. Struve did. It is the present system, not the new, that is at fault for his loss, if there be any loss.

Now that Mr. Struve and his neighbors have improved the region—what is their condition regarding taxes? They are compelled to support the state and the national governments. Some products of their labor are constantly taken away from them for this purpose. How is the amount thus taken determined for each man? For national government it is determined by what he buys. Mr. Struve, as a free trader, understands this and recognizes its injustice. For state and county government it is determined partly by the value of their land, and partly by the value of their improvements and products. Thus the owner of good land who does not work pays less than the owner of equally good land who does work. The mere speculator who buys up large tracts and holds them out of use until he can sell at an advance to pioneer workers, such as Mr. Struve was, or as his children may become, is taxed according to the value of his wild land, while Mr. Struve and his pioneer neighbors are taxed according to the value of their improved land. Here is where the single tax would make a distinction. We say to Mr. Struve: "Whatever value you, by your labor, have given to this land is your private property, and ought not to be taxed; but, whatever value you and your neighbors have given to all the land in your region by opening up the country is public property, no more yours than theirs, and just as much yours as anybody's, and your taxes should be in proportion to this value." This would make him and his neighbors pay higher or lower taxes according as they respectively occupied better or poorer locations; and it would make the speculator pay as much as the farmer. In other words, it is a tax that would fall not upon private enterprise, but upon the value of general improvements—a value that always attaches to land affected by general improvements regardless of who makes the improvements.

It certainly is no more unjust to tax Mr. Struve according to his land



values than according to all the values he owns; and if he considers, he will see that it will be better for him and for all like him who get their wealth by working for it.

## SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

### SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Nov. 17, 1891. }

The National committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee and is supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz..... \$1,688 40

Cash contributions for week ending November 17 are as follows:  
Johnstown single tax club, Johnstown, Pa., \$2 75; John J. Casey, Chicago, Ill., 25c.; Cash, Hibernia, N. Y., 5c.; A. Hutton, Schenectady, N. Y., 25c. Total..... 3 30  
Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... \$1,655 47

Total..... \$1,653 77

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 112,269  
Signatures received since last report..... 185

Total..... 112,454

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

### ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Bolton Hall, of New York city, to all single taxers:

The pressing and crying need of the single tax movement at present, that which alone will entitle it to be called a movement, is organization. It must be an organization for definite work, else it will not hold together. It is not of so much consequence what that organization may be, as that we should have some head and some plan of intercommunication between our members. I think that to-day the single taxers in the United States are more numerous than the Mormons. Yet the Mormons are a power, and, notwithstanding that their doctrines are repulsive to our ideas, attract public attention and make numerous and visible converts. This is the result of organization.

The Farmers' alliances have none of the moral and religious sentiment behind their movement that we have. They are certainly not so active mentally, and their views are more discordant with those of the ordinary citizen. Yet the Farmers' alliance is said to have forty thousand secretaries. This is the result of organization.

General Booth has a lot of well-meaning, but soft-headed followers, who have nothing to back them except the application of the military principle to religious work. Yet every village has a squad of the Salvation Army and those really earnest and sensible workers who are among them, are a power who make themselves felt and get unlimited supplies of the necessary money. This is the result of organization.

The Methodists have grown within the last ten years to an extent which is terrifying to other religious bodies, although the other bodies have a religious sentiment which equally appeals to the masses, and is not inferior to theirs. Their book concern makes every country parson an agent for the spread of their doctrines through literature, by the selling of their publications. At conference they hold a tight rein over every superintendent, clergyman and Christian worker, and do not hesitate to ask him what he has done, and why more of the publications have not been sold or more money raised in his diocese. Next to the Roman Catholic Church, they are to-day the strongest power in this country. This is the result of organization.

The liquor interests in politics, notwithstanding the vigorous warfare upon them, work together, find the money, secure the profits of their business and are a power in politics to-day, whilst other interests, like the oleomargarine makers, the print sellers and the workingmen generally, are continually harrassed by adverse legislation. This is the result of organization.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the other temperance bodies have an organ which has a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. The temperance people have no religious sentiment equal to ours. The greatest good that could happen from intelligent views on their subject could not equal the good that will follow from ours. Yet they control states and pass laws experimenting on their plans, here, there and everywhere, again and again. They have a propaganda which is astonishing for its pertinacity and extent, and are able to make themselves heard upon any subject whatever. This is the result of organization.

The King's Daughters have a membership of two hundred thousand and a bureau which is kept actively at work and liberally supported, directing them what they shall do. Nor is it claimed by any of the churches that

they have diverted money from the channels in which it formerly flowed. On the contrary, they have increased the support of churches, and other religious organizations receive support not only by work, but by money. This is the result of organization.

The "Lend-a-Hand" clubs, under the guidance of Edward Everett Hale, have secured in less than a year over a million signatures to a petition to the Czar, the most extraordinary futility that ever well-meaning weak mindedness engaged in. Bear in mind that the "Lend-a-Hand" clubs have not the basis of personal religion, but are rather of the philanthropic character, embracing all creeds and denominations. This is the result of organization.

It is now a year since the convention appointed national committeemen, and an executive committee. The executive committee has had its time fully occupied with local work, and with THE STANDARD. Some of the state secretaries are doing yeoman service as individuals, but as state secretaries they are doing nothing, and their ranks are encumbered by many whom it is difficult to get even to vote, not to speak of superintending their state. If these gentlemen can or will do nothing else to help, at least they can resign. All this must be changed. To wait until we have the money for these purposes is like waiting to drive in the nails before you get a hammer. Even the anarchists have an organization.

Let no one say that we have not enough members. The world is full of single taxers. Let no one say that we are not agreed, or have not the enthusiasm. Such pleas are merely excuses for indolence or worthlessness. The thing to do is to do something.

Mr. Doblin is getting up the machinery to work effectively throughout the state for the county option bill. This can be used for our general work in New York after its particular function is discharged.

Miss Gay has arranged to push the moral side of the movement by a system of correspondence, local heads and reports; but more than this is needed: To begin with, we should have a traveling agent, lecturer and organizer, who will go to the towns near by, starting branch associations, and putting them on a permanent basis in connection with the central body, and so arranging that they shall be self-supporting, and permanently and continuously responsible to it for their activity.

This will pay its own expenses; at least some active work will be more likely to bring subscriptions to the committee than mere general appeals for money without a plan of work.

What is needed is not an elaborate machine, but a system by which it shall be possible to communicate from a central head immediately with every member who can be got to do any work. Some plan by which we can hold some person morally responsible for his neighborhood, and have the neighborhood look to him for advice, encouragement and assistance. Then we could work together, we could work wisely, and we could accomplish our purposes. What are we to do about it?

### NEW YORK.

The New York City Economic class held its eighth regular meeting at 73 Lexington avenue, last Wednesday night. The exercises consisted of a review, in which all the members of the class were called upon to explain the terms "land," "labor," "capital," "wages," the "margin of cultivation," "barter," "money" and "trade." Each member, after making his explanation, was closely questioned by the other members and by the teacher.

In preparation for the next weekly lesson, the class were instructed to familiarize themselves with the meaning attached to the term "land," by Prof. Perry, Ricardo, McCulloch, Adam Smith, Henry Fawcett, J. E. Cairnes, Jevons, Walker, John Stuart Mill, and Henry George; and to be prepared to explain, discuss, and reconcile or distinguish, any apparent conflict in the definitions used by these authors.

John H. Blakeney, of Binghamton, writes that during the late campaign he had many opportunities for spreading the light among democrats. A couple of years ago the ministerial association, composed of clergymen of the various Protestant churches, invited him, by unanimous vote, to address them on the single tax. He accepted, and after talking for about three-quarters of an hour, answered questions.

Professor Seligman, of Columbia College, has consented to address the Manhattan single tax club in the near future. This will be an interesting event in the history of the club, and the members should be prepared to turn out in force. Specific announcement will be made as soon as date and subject are fixed.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Henry W. Lamb, free trader, and Hon. David Hall Rice, protectionist, both of Brookline, discussed the tariff issues at Horticultural hall, Boston, last Sunday afternoon. The debate was arranged by the Social science institute, and formed one of a series of free lectures on popular subjects to be given by that organization.

Dr. W. Symington Brown delivered a lecture before the Ingersoll secular society in Paine hall, Boston, last Sunday afternoon. Subject, "The World's Sacred Books," with a prelude on "The Pope's Letter."

John Lavis writes from Boston that at the weekly meeting of Social science institute Sunday, 8th inst., Colonel T. W. Higginson, who spoke on "The Relation of Social Science to Literature," said: "The two books of the age—by Edward Bellamy and Henry George—are books of social reform diametrically opposite, but strong in their influence, and are deserving the thankfulness of the age. We should be thankful that both men are spared the coldness of a purely literary career. Both are great as social reformers; all literary men should be held under obligation to social reform, as all men are held to manly action."

Eliza Stowe Twitchell was recently invited to speak about China at a ladies' foreign missionary meeting at Wallaston Heights. She consented, and before finishing succeeded in weaving into her remarks the outlines of the "cat." She showed that that nation which most clearly wrote into its laws the Christian doctrine of the common fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man, was the most enlightened and most prosperous, and then explained how far short even we come of being a Christian nation.



## ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago that almost every day brings some development. Even Republican Mayor Washburne and his administration have the reform spirit, and some of the reforms proposed are really worth while. For instance, it is now proposed to require those occupying space under the sidewalks and streets to pay rent to the city for the same. In the downtown portion of the city the basements of nearly all the buildings extend out under the sidewalk to the street line, and some even to the centre of the street, the landlord charging just so much more rent for this additional space which doesn't belong to him at all, but from which he derives a good income. Mayor Washburne has told Mr. Bailey that if possible under the law he would compel the owners of property thus increased in value to pay a fair rental to the city, and an ordinance bearing on the subject is now in preparation.

Thanksgiving will be celebrated by the Chicago club with a musical and literary entertainment, the programme including a poem written for the occasion by George Horton, whose recent poems in the Century have been attracting so much attention. December 2, Mr. Gettys, a prominent prohibition orator, a former pupil of Professor Canfield at the Kansas state university, and an ardent single taxer, will speak on "The Philosophy of Prohibition, and the Inconsistency of Single Taxers in Supporting the Democratic Party."

The Daily Press, the new paper recently launched in Chicago, makes a feature of its "People's Forum," and invites correspondence. The letter-writing corps should take the hint, Mr. Bailey thinks, and favor the Press with short, crisp letters on the various phases of the social questions. No letter should be over 500 words in length, and half that number would be better. The writers should not deal exclusively with the single tax, but should treat current topics from the single tax point of view. Mr. George V. Wells, Mr. John Z. White, Mr. Robert Cumming and one or two other friends have already had interesting letters in the new paper.

Mr. Herne's professional duties prevented his appearance at the last club meeting, but the large audience was well entertained. Leo Hornstein, divesting himself for the time being of his own personality, took "A Conservative View of the Single Tax," raising the familiar objections to it which conservative people invariably hold. He did this the better to illustrate the difficulties we must overcome before we can hope to establish a just system of land tenure and taxation. His address was cleverly conceived and admirably delivered, and Mr. White, Mr. Furbish, Mr. Beck, Mr. Wells and others in discussing it, very neatly met the objections to the single tax which Mr. Hornstein had voiced without holding. It was an extremely profitable meeting, its interest being heightened by the singing of Mr. Chappell, who was accompanied on the piano by Miss Mabel Woods, who visited the club for the first time, but as the members hope, not the last time.

A collection was taken up, the proceeds of which are to be used in the distribution of Henry George's reply to the Pope's encyclical among Chicago clergymen.

On Thanksgiving night the club will have a musical and literary entertainment, which promises to be exceptionally attractive and interesting. Among the more striking features of the programme will be the reading of an original Thanksgiving poem by George Horton.

## IOWA.

William E. Brokaw writes from Sheldon: "Saturday, 7th, I took the train from Cherokee to Calumet, where George Harris met me with a rig and drove me to Paullina. Mr. Stephen Harris had 'billed the town,' and I had a fair audience in the opera house Monday night. Tuesday young Harris took me to Pringhar. Through the efforts of F. M. McCormack, editor of the Bell, I had a small audience in the court house Wednesday night, in spite of the snow storm. Thursday I came to Sheldon, and have been feeling the pulse of the people. The democratic editor here is a free trader, but thinks it won't do to advocate it now, and he objects to the single tax; but as he bought a "Protection or Free Trade" I have hopes of him. Of enclosed signers, Nos. 1 and 2 were single taxers without knowing it. No. 3 wants everything taxed, but bought "Social Problems" to see what the arguments are. No. 4 is a single tax Quaker, preacher and regular reader of THE STANDARD. No. 5 is a prominent tariff-for-revenue-democrat, but he bought "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 6 is a traveling man who has read "Social Problems" and intends reading George's other works. No. 7 is editor of the Pringhar Bell, and deeply interested. No. 8 was just elected to the state legislature by the democrats. He and Nos. 7 and 4 bought "Pa" Chase's book, as did also Mr. Harris. I have recently seen the effect of a single taxer sending literature to friends, and it convinces me that that is one of the effective methods of propaganda."

## MISSOURI.

On the 8th, the Rev. Wm. Short, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of St. Louis, spoke in Howard's hall, under the auspices of the Reform club. His subject was "Christianity and Social Reformers." A. B. Denton presided, and W. B. Addington was secretary. Mr. Short said the problems of life were becoming more complex as civilization advanced, and the indications were that the great battle for the solution of social questions was to be fought in this country. By social reform was meant some method which would provide for a more just distribution of wealth. The question was not one of poverty, an alleviation of hard conditions; neither did it concern the issue whether the statistics indicate that the condition of the poorer classes is better now than it was during the last century. The question was one of justice. If social reform had only to do with poverty, then Christian teachers might stand off and allow the matter to be settled without their interference, but if the question was one of justice then Christian teachers should be found fighting in the front ranks. The Christian Church had too long been wrangling about theologies, and had not paid sufficient attention to the temporal conditions of the race. The church believed in fraternity or the brotherhood of man, but hitherto this belief had only been

theoretical. It was in the practical denial of these fraternal equalities that the trouble exists. This was not a mathematical equality, but rather an ethical one; the equality of the children of a father, each of whom might differ from the other in ability and character and yet be entitled to an equality at the father's board. It was an equality which would not discourage in any respect the exertions of superior ability, but at the same time would not deny to the weaker brothers an equal opportunity. It was not an equality of condition that was desired, but an equality of opportunity. Our civilization must cease to evolve extremes. Many sins which the Christian church tries to cure are the result of human conditions as much as human depravity. A reform of some sort must come. What shall it be? Some of us think we have a clew to it and believe that God is not guilty of withholding from his children the necessities of life, but that these resources of nature are monopolized by a few who will not allow their brethren to approach the great storehouse of nature. If it was asked what this clew was, the answer has been furnished by Henry George. That the few have made the land of the earth private property is the crime of all the ages. A general discussion followed Mr. Short's address.

Mrs. A. H. Colton, of Webster Groves, has procured eight petitions for the congressional investigation. Three of the signers are avowed republicans, who have caught a glimpse of the "cat," but see it "as through a glass darkly." One, a hard-headed German business man, doubts the practicability of the single tax, and is especially afraid, not only that the tax will be shifted to tenants, but that it will have a bad effect upon business.

Percy Pepoon reports from St. Louis, that on Wednesday evening, November 25, the Young men's club, an adjunct of the Ethical society, will discuss the single tax at Memorial hall, Nineteenth street and Lucas place. Monday evening, December 7, single tax speakers will address the Carpenters' union at Walhalla hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Tuesday evening, December 8, Rev. Samuel Sale, of Shaare Eweth congregation, will address the Reform club at Howard's hall, Garrison avenue and Olive, on "The Difference Between the Single Tax and Socialism." These meetings are free and the public is invited.

## KANSAS.

J. G. Malcolm writes from Hutchinson that the leaders of the people's party there are the most bitter enemies of the single tax, and never lose an opportunity to misrepresent it. They stand for nothing but wild schemes about money, and fail to see the relation between the evils existing on every hand and our iniquitous system of taxation. They tried their best to change the issue before the people from tariff taxation to money; but the task was too large for them and they are doomed. "We single taxers," says Mr. Malcolm, "were not out in the storm. We voted with the democrats, and continued the tariff fight, and we intend so to do until the last custom house officer is sent out to herd cattle, or to do some other useful work. The people's party folks are so humble now that we hope to be able to show them the 'cat' before another election."

## CANADA.

The Toronto single tax club has regular literary and musical entertainments. At the last the address was by Rev. Charles H. Shortt on "A Bombshell from Russia," and H. Woodland, Dr. M. W. Sparrow, A. E. Phillips, and Robert Tyson entertained the audience with instrumental and vocal music and a reading. The society has issued a periodical, in the sixth number of which it gives an account of single tax legislation in British Columbia, Manitoba, Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales and Queensland.

Single tax advocates having addressed the fortnightly meeting of the Belfast ministers of Toronto, the ministers concluded to express their own views on the subject. The result was somewhat startling. Rev. P. C. Parker, Professor Farmer, Rev. R. L. MacDougall, Rev. James Grant, Rev. D. M. Mibell and Rev. Elmore Harris declared their sympathy with the movement, and only Professor Goodspeed and Rev. S. S. Bates saw any high difficulties in the way of accepting the single tax.

## SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITING CORPS.

I should be glad to receive from time to time, reports from members of their experiences in this work. Some members are in the habit of sending such reports which show in most cases that the interest awakened is very encouraging.

Division A.—Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, congressman, Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Herbert is said to be kindly disposed toward the single tax, and should be addressed in brief letters recommending its principles to his consideration.

Division B.—Hon. M. L. Hacker, mayor of Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Hacker is a straightout democrat, and we should try to interest him in the subject of taxation from our point of view. He is a man who would do much for us if convinced.

Division C.—Miss Carrie Shepherd, city clerk of Leavenworth, Kan. Miss Shepherd's name is sent us in the belief that she is open to argument in favor of our economic theories.

Division D.—Rev. Marc W. Darling, Sioux City, Ia, is a free trader. In a recent discourse at Sioux City, Ia., he advocated co-operation and profit sharing as the best method of settling the question of the unequal distribution of wealth.

Division E.—Robert Schilling, secretary people's party national committee, Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Schilling believes in a limitation of land holdings, but while admitting the truth of many things in Mr. George's writings, thinks the single tax a mistaken theory. He is said to partially accept the "occupancy and use" theory, but has no definite idea how it is to be carried out. Show him how the single tax will practically limit every man's holding of land to what he can put to a profitable use, and that no devisable system of finance can benefit the laborer until land monopoly is done away with. Suitable tracts should be sent.

It is suggested that Catholic members of the corps should urge the bishops of their diocese to read Mr. George's letter to the Pope, and particularly that the attention of his reverend eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, Md., who has great influence among working people, should be called to it.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

Our government and Great Britain have agreed to refer the Behring Sea question to arbitration.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster writes to the American bankers' association, in session at New Orleans, outlining the workings of the present silver law and commending the measure.

The Supreme court of Florida commands the secretary of state to sign and seal the governor's certificate declaring Davidson elected United States senator, vice Call.

Louis V. Boggv has been dismissed from the pension office because of his attacks upon officials and private persons in a novel of Washington life.

## FOREIGN.

At a liberal unionist conference the tory policy was commended, and the home rule idea ridiculed. The Duke of Argyle described Mr. Gladstone as a "fanatic incapable of argument."

Swansea's tin plate industry is greatly depressed, and the steel sheet industry is sympathetically affected.

Mr. Bulwer, Gladstonian, was elected to parliament from the south Molton division of Devonshire by a majority of 1,212, a liberal gain of 2,400 over the election of 1886.

The London dock strike has ended in a victory for the dock owners.

A cyclone in the region about Calcutta did enormous damage to property, killed sixty convicts on the Andaman Islands and caused the drowning of seventy others on their way thither.

Three provinces of Brazil, it is reported, have declared themselves independent of the central government.

According to detailed statements in the London Times, cabled from Lisbon, the coup d'etat of President Fonseca of Brazil was caused by the refusal of congress to sanction the issue of more inconvertible paper money, undertaken as the result of a corrupt bargain between the executive and Mayrinck's Banco da Republica. Mayrinck is now financial dictator of the country. Official dispatches to the Brazilian minister at Washington deny stories of secession and say that peace reigns in the republic, and that the troubles in the state of Rio Grande do Sul have been quieted by a compromise.

Starving Russian peasants threaten revolts and tenants not only refuse to be evicted but threaten to burn the property of landlords. The Russian government has discovered a secret society of students and others having for object the creation of a constituent assembly and a constitution under the Czar. The police are dealing harshly with the members of the society.

Austria will shortly admit American pork.

A free trade committee of seventy-five, including several members of the chamber of deputies, has been formed in Paris.

The Chilian junta has resigned, the full powers of president have been conferred upon Admiral Montt, and the country has been declared again under constitutional rule.

Canada's debt is \$235,000,000, a considerable increase since last year.

King Menelek, of Abyssinia proclaims his intention to extend his empire so that it may be continuous with the old kingdom of Ethiopia, and declares that he will not remain indifferent while Africa is partitioned among European powers.

Ex-King Milan has renounced all his legal and constitutional rights in Servia.

The German Imperial Budget shows a deficit for 1902-'03, of 150,000,000 marks.

## CHICAGO'S NEW DAILY PAPER.

The Daily Press, Chicago's latest newspaper venture, is very radical on the land question. It says land is not to be treated as property in the sense that products of labor are, and it flatly denounces the holding of land vacant. It has had two strong editorials on this subject, and it invites discussion.

## PERSONAL.

Robert Tyson, of Toronto, owns a sailing proa in which he takes as much delight as Henry George does in his bicycle. Mr. Tyson occasionally invites Douglass, Bengough or Baker out upon the bay to enjoy an afternoon of sociable seasickness.

Bishop Huntington, of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York, has published through E. P. Dutton & Co. a pamphlet on "Strikes: the Right and the Wrong," in which, writing of "The Common Gifts of God," he includes the land, without which God's other gifts—air, sunshine, and rain—"become of no possible avail." Following the thought out boldly the bishop says: "The real underlying cause of the industrial war between laborers and capitalists is the narrowing down and restricting of the field of individual effort and healthful competition by a 'partial and unjust legislation.' Men are shut out from the sources of production which God has so richly provided, and thus a brutal struggle ensues, like that of the Black Hole in Calcutta, for such advantages as the strong can secure by thrusting the weak to the wall. Strikes become a struggle in the dark, each man dealing his blows blindly at his fellow, because neither sees the real oppressor, the monopoly of God's gifts, that is rapidly crushing both employer and employed in its relentless grasp."

James Robertson, Box 119, Altoona, Penn., would like to see a single tax club in Altoona. Mr. Croasdale used to say that "one bumble bee, if industrious, can break up a whole camp meeting;" and Mr. Robertson might draw a moral.

Hamlin Garland has delivered several single tax addresses in Iowa within the past few weeks, from which good results are already reported.

William J. Ogden, one of the leading single tax advocates of Baltimore, Md., has been elected to the city council.

Miss L. E. Vorrath, who was long connected with THE STANDARD, as

stenographer and typewriter, an exceedingly accurate and rapid editorial amanuensis, has opened an office in room 92 of the Tribune building, where she makes editorial and literary work a specialty, and attends to orders by mail.

Edward Homer Bailey, a pioneer in the single tax movement, has secured exclusive control of the Dwight (Ill.) North Star. Dwight is a growing little city near Chicago, and is famous as the location of Dr. Keeley's institution for the cure of drunkenness by means of bi-chloride of gold. Mr. Bailey has just resigned the editorship of the Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Leader, one of the most prominent and influential republican dailies in the state, to go to Dwight. The latter field is smaller, but it offers a better opportunity to teach economics.

John R. Waters, in the New Church Messenger, offers to send a copy of Henry George's reply to the Pope to any new church minister or teacher who will send his name and address to him, at 86 Worth street, New York.

Among the visitors at the last meeting of the Chicago single tax club was the Rev. Charles E. Gerst, of Japan, whose name is familiar to STANDARD readers. He is revisiting his old home in Illinois after an absence of eight years in the land of the Mikado, where he is engaged as a missionary of the Christian church. Mr. Gerst did not make himself known until after the meeting was over, so the members did not have the pleasure of hearing him; but he promises to be with the club at its next meeting, when he will follow Mr. C. S. Darrow, who is to speak on "The Evolution of Society."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

James A. B. Dilworth, of New York city, corrects our error in intimating that General Husted has ever represented the Third Westchester district in the legislature. He reminds us that Husted was once elected from Rockland county, and though generally elected from Westchester, has always represented the New York central railroad.

W. F. Withers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urges those who have fought so long and hard for the blanket ballot, now that its adoption is assured, to insist on a form of ballot that will place all candidates upon an equality and all voters beyond the reach of henchmen. He finds the form of ballot recommended from some quarters as objectionable as the paster now in use. There is no objection, he says, to the proposed emblems; but to arrange the names in party groups and to allow the elector to indicate his choice of tickets by a single cross mark at the head of the column, is to put independent candidates out of the race. Another objection is the feasibility of voting fictitious names by which a particular ballot may be identified. To secure fairness and secrecy, he wants a ballot law that requires all names of candidates for the same office to be grouped together, and prohibits the writing in of any name whatever, or placing upon the ballot any private mark by which it might be identified. A Tammany man recently said to Mr. Withers in a taunting way, "When you get Tammany hall to consent to the use of the blanket ballot, you may be sure we have found a way to beat it." This makes him suspicious, and he demands a ballot law that cannot be beaten.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

Alabama.....	4	Mexico.....	2
Arizona.....	1/2	Montana.....	4 1/2
California.....	25 1/2	Nebraska.....	7 1/2-6
Canada.....	18 1/2	New Jersey.....	29 1/2
Colorado.....	17	New Mexico.....	6 1/2
Connecticut.....	7	New York.....	121
Cuba.....	1 1/2	North Dakota.....	1 1/2
Delaware.....	3 1/2	Ohio.....	34 1/2
District of Columbia.....	10 1/2	Oregon.....	6
England.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	48 1/2
Florida.....	2	Rhode Island.....	6 1/2
Georgia.....	2	South Dakota.....	5
Illinois.....	46 1/2	South Carolina.....	1/2
Indiana.....	3 1/2	Texas.....	14 1/2
Iowa.....	17 5/6	Tennessee.....	7 1/2
Kansas.....	10 1/2	Utah.....	2
Kentucky.....	3 1/2	Vermont.....	5
Louisiana.....	2	Virginia.....	7
Maryland.....	6 1/2	West Virginia.....	1/2
Massachusetts.....	52 1/2	Wisconsin.....	7
Missouri.....	21 1/2	Washington.....	10 1/2
Maine.....	1 1/2	Wyoming.....	2
Minnesota.....	14 5/6		
Michigan.....	18		624 1/2
Mississippi.....	1		

## GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	44 1/2
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" " " October.....	48 1/2
" first " September.....	58 5/6
" " " October.....	52 1/2
" " " November.....	47 5/6
" second " September.....	50 1/2
" " " October.....	56 3/6
" " " November.....	38 1/2
" third " September.....	51 1/2
" " " October.....	34 5/6
" " " November.....	44 1/2
" fourth " September.....	50
	624 1/2

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## OBSCURER MARTYRS.

Edwin Arnold.

They have no place in storied page,

No rest in marble shrine;

They are passed and gone with a perished age—

They died and made no sign.

But work that shall find its wages yet,

And deeds that their God did not forget,

Done for their love divine—

These were the mourners, and these shall be

The crowns of their immortality.

Oh, seek them not where sleep the dead—

Ye shall not find their trace;

No graven stone is at their head,

No green grass hides their face;

But sad and unseen is their silent grave—

It may be the sand, or deep sea wave,

Or lonely desert place;

For they needed no prayers and no mourning

bell—

They were tombed in true hearts that knew them well.

They healed sick hearts till theirs were broken,

And dried sad eyes till theirs lost light;

We shall know at last by a certain token

How they fought and fell in the fight.

Salt tears of sorrow unbeheld,

Passionate cries unchronicled,

And silent strifes for the right—

Angels shall court them, and earth shall sigh

That she left her best children to battle and die.

## UNEARNED INCREMENT.

The discriminating powers of the children of this latter end of the century are at times remarkable. The other night a little four-year-old added to her usual prayer that God would "bless papa and mamma, sister and brother," a petition for "Mr. and Mrs. Baker," some friends she had been visiting, whereupon the wise six-year-old sister immediately broke in with a severe, "Helen, it is not at all necessary to go outside the family."—N. Y. Times.

A boy, being reproved for prevaricating, was asked solemnly by his mentor where he expected to go if he persisted in untruths. "Oh!" said the eleven-year-old, "it's time enough to cross that bridge when we get to it."—N. Y. Times.

Intuitionist morality and utilitarian morality are each satisfied by an identical result in the conduct, say, of men's business affairs. But the law which men finally (by the utilitarian theory) are driven to accept, is the same which from the beginning, and before it was ever shown to be useful to them in their business—nay, even when they were convinced that it would be hurtful to their business, they believed in their heart to be right, and to speak in the august tone of duty.

He bought a pad of paper, one gold pen,

A pot of writing-fluid and some glue,

Yet failed to wear the bay—forgot that men

Who write great epics need a brain or two.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

No man can work a reform of any kind without separating himself measurably from his fellows.

"Get out o' this, you nasty tramp, or I'll set the dog on you." "Set away, ma'am. He'll never catch nothin'. I'm a bad egg."—New York Sun.

Teacher: "What creature has the longest tail?" Bright Boy: "Please sir, the snake. It is all tail."—Toronto Grip.

He: "Can you keep a secret?" She: "Certainly I can." He: "Then I'd like to tell you that I want to get married." She: "You don't say so?" He: "Yes, and I don't want anybody but you to know it."—Texas Siftings.

Howe: "My wife has one virtue that makes me overlook any possible faults." Dowe: "What's that?" Howe: "She never asks me what I want for dinner just as I am getting up from the breakfast table."—Somerville Journal.

"Johnnie, why did not the lions eat Daniel?" "Cause they didn't know he was so good."—Harper's Magazine.

"Ah, Mees Hobartone, you climb ze Mattehörn? Zat was a foot to be proud off." "Pardon me, count, but you mean feat." "O-o-h! you climb it more zan once?"—Judge.

Bill Guthrie: "Say, mister, what's the name of this yer town?" Mr. Jackson Parke: "This is

Chicago." Bill Guthrie: "Chicago yet? A man told me two days ago I was in Chicago, and I've been drivin' right along." Mr. Jackson Parke: "That's right."—Puck.

Hired boy (on a farm): "Kin I go fishin' this afternoon?" Farmer: "No, but be a good boy and work hard 'n' mebbe next week you kin go to a funeral." Hired boy: "Kin I go to your'n?"—Epoch.

Sunday school teacher: "Miss Fanny, what are we to learn from the parable of the wise and foolish virgins?" Miss Fanny (aged ten): "That we are always to be on the lookout for the coming of the bridegroom."—New York Herald.

Distressed Young Mother (with crying babe in railway carriage): "Dear, dear! I don't know whatever to do with this child!" Kind and Thoughtful Bachelor (on the opposite seat): "Shall I open the window for you, madam?"—Xenophon's Anabasis.

City Boy (his first sight of a cow): "Au' that thing with horns is what you get your milk out of?" Country Boy: "O' course, stupid; an' butter, an' cheese, too." City Boy: "Whew! If you could only get yer coffee an' sugar from her, she'd be a regular walkin' grocery store."—Brooklyn Life.

## BRICKETT'S COBDEN PELLETS.

William Lloyd Garrison.

People who have no time or inclination to read economic treatises will find agreeably and brightly presented in this small, compact and lucid pamphlet the substance of more ambitious and elaborate works. It is a tract of tracts to distribute, will find room in small pockets, and be of infinitely more value than the nickel it displaces. It is handier and more destructive (to the tariff disease) than a pocket pistol, and never inflicts injuries upon its owner. Whoever wishes aid to the digestion of tariff truths will do well to address George Brickett, Lynn, Mass., or the secretary of the New England tariff reform league, 66 State street, who will gladly fill all orders. Taste and be healed.

## CLEAN, LOGICAL AND FORCIBLE.

The Lance.

Henry George's reply to the Pope's encyclical letter is just out. It is written in George's best and most pleasing style, and is a clean, logical and forcible presentation of the single tax philosophy. It will have a large circulation, and will reach a class of readers who would not think of going through "Progress and Poverty," and cannot but make a deep and lasting impression. We cannot too strongly urge our readers to get it at once, and after reading, pass it around among their friends and acquaintances.

## "THE BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS."

St. Louis Republic.

Everybody knows that natives of Delaware are called the "Blue Hen's Chickens," but not one in a hundred can tell you why they are so called. The epithet is said to have had its origin in the following:

One of Delaware's most gallant fighters in the war of the revolution was a Captain Caldwell, who was notorious for his fondness for cock-fighting. He drilled his men admirably, they being known throughout the army as "Caldwell's game cocks." This same Caldwell held to the peculiar theory that no cock was really game unless its mother was a blue hen. As the months wore away Caldwell's men became known as the "Blue Hen's Chickens," a title which only increased their respect for the old game-cock captain. The nickname became famous, and after the close of the war was applied indiscriminately to all natives of the "diamond state."

## HOW TO PAY FOR EDUCATION.

The Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, in addressing the electors of Hackney relative to the London school board election, says:

"Use the schools for your own children, and you will find that the rates even as at present assessed are well worth paying, when in return for them you get a first-rate schooling for your children from the age of 3 to 15, and capital continuation classes from 15 to 21.

"But the fact that the rates are heavy and must continue to be heavy, should be an additional in-

ducement to you to see that some portion of them is assessed on the owners of ground values, who absorb the wealth which results from your presence and from your industry.

"Use the schools; rate the land values; is my answer to those who would stint and starve the people's education in order to save the rates."

## A WOMAN ENGINEER.

Cleveland World.

West Virginia boasts of the only regularly employed woman railroad engineer in the world. She is, withal, a young woman fair to look upon, with all the accomplishments common to genteel young ladyhood. Her name is Miss Ida Hewitt, and she is a daughter of one of the chief owners of the Cairo short line, on which she runs. She knows all the mechanism of the locomotive, is fairly expert with the tools used in its construction, and though taking an engineer's place at first only as a supply, she now makes regular runs on her locomotive, which is a model of neatness, and has never failed to be on time but once since she put her small hand up on the lever. Her hair is covered with a cap, her gown with a suit of blue demaine, and her face on the lookout is said to be one of most piquant charm.

## REAL ESTATE TAXATIONISTS.

The New York tax reform association, which has for its object the abolition of personal property taxation, has tabulated the papers of the state that have expressed opinions as to the aims and views of the association. There are 167 favorable, 128 unfavorable, and 101 non-committal. The list of favorable papers includes the Brooklyn Eagle, Buffalo Truth, Herkimer Record, and the New York Evening Post, Publishers' Weekly, Herald, Real Estate Record and Guide, Labor Herald, Voice, Truthseeker, Christian at Work, Times, New Earth, Once a Week, STANDARD, and World.

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## BOYLE O'REILLY'S PRISON PLAY.

"In Millbank prison," said Boyle O'Reilly, "I spent exactly one year in solitary confinement before they sent me to Australia to put eye-water in the poor black boys' eyes. I had not a book or scrap of paper. My cell was a little square one, and had a diamond-hole through the door, through which the turnkey peeped now and then. He came in cloth slippers, as silent as the night; but though he made no noise, every man in those cells knew exactly when he was coming; we felt him crawling up the corridor. In the cell next to mine there was a man who had become a raving maniac. I could hear his screams. I knew that I should become as crazy as he unless I found some occupation for my mind.

"As I sat on the edge of my cot, looking down at the floor—for there was nothing else to look at—and wondering what I might do, I saw it all at once. The floor was laid in square tiles, and as I gazed at them the sides and angles of the tiles seemed to form themselves into geometrical figures. It came to me that, when I was a boy at school, there was a problem in the text-book of geometry, of which a solution was given, and that an asterisk referred to a foot-note at the bottom of the page. The foot-note said, 'This problem can be solved in six different ways.' I would occupy my mind with demonstrating the proposition in those six different ways on the tiles of the floor of my cell.

"I set at work. Seated on my cot, I followed the lines made by the edges of the tiles. After a good deal of practice I became able to see as much or as little of the lines as I wished. The corners were my angles, of course. If I extended a line farther than I needed, or made an error in my demonstration, I was able to rub it out and saw no more of it. I tell you, I could cover that tiled prison floor with lines, angles, curves and all the figures of a geometrical demonstration; while I had them there I could see my work as plainly as if I had drawn it all there with a piece of chalk.

"I worked faithfully on those six problems. They were difficult, and, perhaps, I had not been a very bright student of geometry. I discovered that my study was winning me a little alleviation



of the hardships of my prison, for the turnkey, peeping in through the hole in the cell door, and seeing me seated on my cot, my elbows upon my knees, my eyes fixed upon the floor, and my lips moving, moving, moving always, supposed that I was harmlessly insane, and, out of pity, gave me many dainties that I should not otherwise have got.

"So I kept on with my geometry; and the problem lasted me just a year, almost to a day. All that time it took me to solve it in the six different ways, and make my demonstration in each case. When I had done it all, I was sent to Australia. I am very sure that if it had not been for the employment which that work gave my mind, I should have gone stark mad in that year of solitary confinement."

#### "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Hon. P. B. Wachtel, Petoskey, Mich.—Ten dollars inclosed to pay for 100 copies to be sent to list herewith.

Rev. John A. Hayes, Manchester, N. H.—One dollar for ten copies.

Michael Payne, Winsboro, Texas.—One dollar inclosed for a club of ten. More to follow.

D. Webster Groh, Breathedsville, Md.—One dollar for ten.

F. B. Wheeldon, Cincinnati, Ohio.—One dollar for ten.

John H. Blakeney, Binghamton, N. Y.—Inclosed find one dollar for ten; my seventh order.

William Keyes, Septonville, Wis.—One dollar for ten.

John R. Dunn, Newton, N. J.—One dollar for ten.

A. Hilton, Alexandria, La.—One dollar for ten. Of the twenty I bought before, have sold seventeen, given away two, and have one left. The all-absorbing question here is the lottery. Though I, of course, oppose it, I tell others that the fact that Jay Gould owns 54,000 acres in an adjoining parish is worse than the lottery.

Ten copies of the twenty-five-cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" will be sent post-paid to any address for one dollar. Sample pages or circulars will be sent free to any one sending stamps for postage on them. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

#### INSURING EMPLOYMENT.

Independent.

We find another application of the insurance principle about to be undertaken in England, according to an announcement of the prospectus of the Bankers', assurance solicitors', and commercial clerks' provident association. The proposal is to insure clerks against money loss by being deprived of their situations by any causes beyond their control, and not their own fault. Such causes are enumerated thus, the first class being "general": fire on the premises, lack of capital, dissolution of partnership, transfer of business, depression of trade, reduction and rearrangement of staff, reduction in departments, bankruptcy, retirement from business, death of employer. The following "personal" causes are also named: accident, sickness, old age, disagreements, unsuitability for one situation, though good for another. The prospectus emphasizes its own timeliness by saying that ten thousand clerks lose their situations annually in London. A subscription of 2s. 6d., or 1s. 6d. per month is to secure 20 and 10 shillings respectively per week when out of employment.

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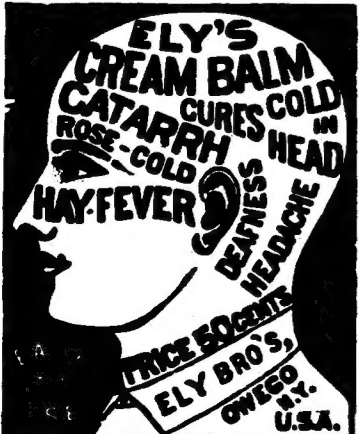
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## SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

### PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT

COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and



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#### Mr. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

At the present we have only too much to talk about in a book so robust and terribly serious as Mr. Hamlin Garland's volume, called "Main-Travelled Roads." That is what they call the highways in the part of the West that Mr. Garland comes from and writes about; and these stories are full of the bitter and burning dust, the foul and trampled slush of the common avenues of life; the life of the men who hopelessly and cheerlessly make the wealth that enriches the alien and the idler, and impoverishes the producer. *If any one is still at a loss to account for that uprising of the farmers in the West, which is the translation of the Peasants' War into modern and republican terms, let him read "Main-Travelled Roads," and he will begin to understand.* . . . He has a fine courage to leave a fact with the reader, ungarnished and unvarnished, which is almost the rarest trait in an Anglo-Saxon writer, so infantile and feeble is the custom of our art; and this attains tragical sublimity in the opening sketch, "A Branch Road," where the lover who has quarrelled with his betrothed comes back to find her mismated and miserable, such a farm wife as Mr. Garland has alone dared to draw, and tempts the broken-hearted drudge away from her loveless home.—W. D. Howells, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine for September.

#### Louise Chandler Moulton.

Hamlin Garland's splendid qualities—his sympathy with humanity, his perception of the subtlest meaning of nature, his power to bring his people before you as if you had grown up in their door-yards—these are his own.

Mary E. Wilkins has given us the pathos of humblest New England; Charles Egbert Craddock has made known to us the secrets of the Tennessee Mountains; Rudyard Kipling has carried us to India; and now, at last, here is the story-teller of farm life in those Western prairies, among which Hamlin Garland grew up, to which he goes back, now and again with the child's heart, the man's insight.

"Main-Travelled Roads" is a bold departure from the highway of ordinary fiction; like Henrik Ibsen, Hamlin Garland tells his story as he sees it, and impartial as faith, offers no hint as to the puzzle thus presented. He has the supreme art not to pronounce sentence on the men and women he has created. *I do not think Ibsen has written anything stronger, and he has seldom written anything so human or possible.* . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" is a book you cannot pass by.—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Boston Herald.

#### Mr. Flower in the Arena.

One of the most valuable contributions to distinctive American literature which have appeared in many years is Mr. Hamlin Garland's new work, "Main-Travelled Roads," the very title of which suggests its character and the location of the scenes portrayed, as those who have lived in the West will readily agree. . . . The "Main-Travelled Roads" is on every tongue in the West and it is of the West and her struggling children that Mr. Garland deals so vividly and with such power and sympathy in the six stories found in this work. With the rare power which distinguishes genius from mere scholastic training, our author reproduces scenes in nature and events in life, while he analyzes human emotions and invests his creations with so much real life that one never for a moment doubts the actuality of their existence, or that the master hand which deals with them is exaggerating or understating any detail in connection with his theme. . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" should find a place in the library of every thoughtful person who is interested in the welfare of the great toiling masses.—B. O. Flower, in the Arena for August.

#### The New England Magazine.

The most notable among the many collections of short stories that have lately poured from the press, both of this country and of England, is "Main-Travelled Roads," by Hamlin Garland. The stories comprised in this little volume are as realistic as anything written by Ibsen, but, at the same time, they have a more dramatic quality, and are besides relieved with an under-current of humor, which makes the realism true realism. . . . Mr. Garland's art is true art. He shows his men and women laughing and crying, even though you feel sometimes that the laughter is bordering upon tears. In this, his art is often more true than Ibsen's. These six Mississippi Valley stories do something more than amuse one; they are not written for the summer hammock of the morally blind. They are written by a man who is keenly alive to the misery and injustice of society as at present constituted, and they are intended for thinking people. *They compel you to think.* . . . A book that awakens the human, the divine, in you, in these days of *laissez faire* literature, is worth reading. Mr. Garland's book will do this, and in saying this I have said what cannot be said of one book in the tens of thousands that weigh down the book stalls. It is a book to read and think about. It is a book that will live.—New England Magazine.

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